THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1055.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

H. L. Wight,

HAS A CONSIGNMENT OF—

3 Bales INDIA MUSLINS,

AND

1 Ton SPIKE RODS, which he will sell low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1802. 3t.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Bolting Cloths

Of superior quality, just received, for Sale, by

S. & S. MYERS,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

ANTIGUA RUM, Green Coffee, Sugar, Pepper, Castile Soap, German Steel, Scotch Snuff, Tumblers, assorted, Writing Paper, Bandanna Handkerchiefs.

November 16, 1802. (6t)

By the several late Arrivals,

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [20t]

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with those of the best quality, and to suit the different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general assortment) Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cash or good draughts at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) mill stones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with Bohn & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 12w3m.

Bank Notes lost.

I am advised that on the 20th September last, two Bank Notes were inclosed to me and put into the post-office at Alexandria, which have not come to hand. A liberal reward will be given for the Notes on delivery to Mr. John McKinney at Alexandria, or to myself. Any information that may be communicated to either of us, leading to a discovery of the notes, will be thankly received.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Washington Branch Bank, No. 4085, 100 dollars, dated 16th Feb. 1802.

North America, No 1382, (c) 10 20 dollars, dated 23d July, 1800.

Richmond, 13th Nov. 1802. 3w

FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill-stones

From 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 8 inches.

Apply to

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son, *Baltimore*, or to

Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, October 21, 1802. 8w

Fall Goods.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

PER the Octavia from London; a very handsome assortment; which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

Richmond, October 12, 1802. 2ms

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lefueur, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomttox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

Eagle-Tavern

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has taken the above house which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

Land for Sale.

THAT well known Tract called WEST-POINT, situate in the lower end of King William county, and bounded by York, Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers, containing nearly 3000 acres.

To be minute in delineating the many and great natural advantages attached to this land, would be superfluous, as strangers would view it before they purchase; and those who are acquainted with it, want no further information. It may not however be improper to say, that as to fertility of soil, benefit of navigation, and the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl, it is not exceeded by any tract of land in Virginia. This land wil be disposed of by Public Sale at West-Point, on Wednesday, the first day of next December, in lots, of from three to four hundred acres, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase money paid down, one third in eighteen months, and the balance in one year after the expiration of the said eighteen months; and the payments to be secured by bond and a deed of trust on the land, with interest from the day of sale.

A clear and indefeasible title will be made to the purchasers by the subscribers, who have authorized Mr. *Patrick Hendren* to attend the sale and make conveyances.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, *Alexandria.*

CHARLES CARTER, *Shirley.*

October 18th, 1802. [tstDec.]

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re[public] Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and stationer.

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

AN extensive assortment of Gold, Silver and Pinchback WATCHES, of every description.

Elegant JEWELLERY, in Gold, and Gilt, which have just been received from Europe.

A great variety of Watch-Maker's Materials and Watch Trinkets;

All of which will be disposed of at the most reasonable prices.

PETER THOMEGUEX.

N. B. Watch-Makers and Dealers will be supplied at reduced prices.

Eagle Tavern, Nov. 22, 1802.

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter casks of genuine old

Port Wine,

Is this day landing, and will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 2d Nov. 1802. [t f]

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,

At Amherst court house, by public auction, for ready money, on the third Monday in December next, being court day, in virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross, complainant, against John Old, defendant.

2 Tracts of Land,

In said county, belonging to said Old;

THE one containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less; the other, five acres, containing a valuable mine of Iron-Ore. Also all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid or either of them. The decree of the court and the mortgage will be produced at the sale, for the satisfaction of the purchasers. The said land was advertised in September last, and the sale postponed, as only one of the commissioners could conveniently attend on that day, but will certainly be sold at the time and place above mentioned.

DAVID S. GARLAND,
GEORGE DILLARD,
JOHN CHRISTIAN, } *Commissioners.*

☞ The sale of the above property was, by mistake, advertised in several numbers of this paper to take place on the 21st of Nov. next. The sale will be (as above) on the 3d Monday in December next.

Kentucky Lands for Sale.

TO be sold at public auction, on Thursday the 30th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

5320 acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky, belonging to the estate of the late *Andrew Ronald*, deceased—viz.

2480 acres, lying on Big Barren River;
1000 acres on Green River, on the mouth of the Big Barren;
1840 acres on the head branches of the South East forks of Skeggs Beaver Creek.

5320 acres, issued in four patents to Chs. Dabney of Hanover county, the 2d Oct. 1786, and purchased of him by the late Andrew Ronald—the whole recorded in the court of appeals, in the state of Kentucky, the 22d June, 1796, as by a certificate of Thomas Todd, esq. clerk of said court.

The terms of payment will be, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in 6 months from the day of sale, one fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth payable in 18 months, and one fourth payable in two years, with bond and approved security—the bonds to bear interest from the date.

William Wickham,

Executor to the estate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, 13th Nov. 1802. tdc.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1803; for Sale, at this office.

David Ross, Plt'ff. } In the District Court of New-London now holden at Franklin Courthouse.
AGAINST
Holeman Rice, Def't.

THE defendant Rice having left his habitation within the same district, and his present residence not being known to the plaintiff, he takes this method of giving the defendant notice, That he shall take certain depositions to be used as evidence in the said cause at Lunenburg court house on the second Thursday in January next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock on that day—And the defendant may attend accordingly if he thinks proper.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, Nov. 14, 1802.

The Professor of Law

IN William and Mary College, will commence his Annual Course, as usual, on the first day of December next. The Lectures will probably be concluded about the twentieth of March.

October 8, 1802. epts D.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.

The following answer of the general Assembly of Vermont, to the Governor's Speech, was reported by Mr. Hay, and passed after a lengthy and very animated debate, by a majority of eight votes only.

Sir,

We have heard your excellency's patriotic address with much satisfaction. We most sincerely wish that the just and generous feelings, by which you are actuated, may not only pervade the legislature, but every other branch of the government.

We are properly impressed with the weighty trust of appointing the public functionaries. In our execution of that duty, we shall endeavor to adhere to those maxims of propriety which you have so forcibly inculcated in the beautiful language of elegant simplicity.—We with you, sir, most sincerely lament the progress of party spirit. True it is, and with sorrow do we acknowledge, that the moderate, the wise, the prudent Washington, with all his great and good qualities did not escape from the tongue of slander. Endeavours also have been made, at no very distant period, to envelope in a cloud of black detraction, those patriotic exertions of an Adams, so highly auspicious, and evidently serviceable at an early period of our revolution, in an hour of extreme weakness, before even we had arrived at the years of political manhood. But the animadversions on the administration of our present chief magistrate—our mild, our serene, our benevolent Jefferson, have been clothed in language charged with peculiar and unprecedented venom. The purity of his motives, the applause he receives from the great majority of his fellow-citizens, must however sweeten his injured feelings, and create in his heart a generous and beneficent compassion for his revilers.

Whilst we do not all embrace the same political sentiment, we unanimously deplore this increasing rage of party spirit—this vehement zeal, which tends to inflame the passions, and misguide the judgment.

We unite in our wishes, that every error in government may be strictly watched and publicly analysed, not in the indecorous phrases of contumelious slander, but in that pure and chaste language, by which, and which alone, the page of argument can be adorned or conviction enforced on the honest, intelligent and inquisitive mind.

We are sensible that our interest and safety, as a state, are involved in our federal connexion with our sister states, and we will unite most cordially, in every measure which tends to strengthen the union and augment the dignity of the United States.

In the new arrangement necessary to be made respecting the choice of representatives to congress, that strict regard shall be had to the interest and convenience of the electors which the importance of the subject requires.

We with heartfelt pleasure, Sir, embrace this opportunity of assuring you that we view your unremitted attention to the discipline of our brave and meritorious militia, as a strong additional proof of that paternal solicitous care, with which you have constantly watched over the interests of this state. The propriety of extending the public patronage, in providing them with fire arms, and field artillery, as far as circumstances will permit, shall be made the subject of early discussion.

The flourishing state of our schools and colleges cannot fail of giving high satisfaction to the legislature of a people, who maintain as a primary article of their political creed, that science and virtue are the corner stones of a republican government.

We shall be ready to receive any other communication from your excellency which you may be pleased to lay before us, hoping that all our public acts may conduce to the best interests of the state, and that you may receive all that satisfaction in your office, which does result, and can alone result from the consciousness of being the principal laborer for the common good.

BOSTON, November 4.

TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

SATURDAY last being the Birth Day of the Honorable JOHN ADAMS, late President of the United States, the same was celebrated at *Quincy*, by a large number of Gentlemen of that and the neighboring towns. A grateful remembrance of the important services rendered to his country by the late President, in the various scenes in which he has been called to act, particularly during his Administration of the Government of the United States, appeared to actuate every one present. And the unavoidable comparison between the conduct of the past and the present Administrations, could not but increase the interest felt upon the occasion.—The company assembled at an early hour, and waited upon Mr. ADAMS, at his seat, with the following Address.

TO THE HONORABLE
JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

SIR,

THE return of this anniversary, cannot fail to awaken in our breasts the warmest sentiments of gratitude and esteem. It recalls to view the many important events of your public life, events intimately connected with those principles and proceedings which constitute the greatest glory of our country, and will form some of the most valuable pages in the history of nations.

We hope the liberty we have taken in personally waiting upon you on this occasion, will not be deemed an intrusion. And while we offer you our respectful congratulations, we must beg you to be assured that this visit is the result of feeling, and not of ceremony.

The early and decided part which you took in support of the liberties of America—The series of patriotic and successful exertions which distinguished you, the firm unwavering and able friend of these States—The many stations of high responsibility which you filled so much to the advantage of your fellow-citizens throughout our revolution, gave you an honorable title to their veneration and love.—But your services to your country did not end with the accomplishment of our Independence. Since that period, it has required and you have devoted to its cause all the energies of your minds Your civil administration as President of the United States, at a crisis of peculiar difficulty and danger, warded off evils which seemed inevitable, and secured blessings that appeared unattainable. It vindicated the national honor, accommodated serious differences with two of the most powerful nations of Europe, and left the United States with means of a speedy extinction of the public debt—a full treasury,—and a flourishing commerce—to cultivate the arts of peace,

May these things be ever held in suitable remembrance. May no un-

and circumſtances wholly take away the fair proſpect we have had of national proſperity and greatneſs. For you, Sir, we offer our ſupplications to the SOVEREIGN of the Univerſe, that your invaluable life may be long preſerved. In any critical conjuncture of affairs, may your countrymen yet have the benefit of that foreſight, wiſdom and experience, which have ſo often availed and ſupported them. And when you ſhall finally be called to bid adieu to this world, and its concerns, may the cheering words promiſed to the good and the faithful, hail you to the manſions of bleſſedneſs.

To which Mr. ADAMS
was pleaſed to reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHOULD rejoice in the prolongation of my life for another year, were it only for the pleaſure of ſeeing and embracing ſo many of my friends.

As every Gentleman here is at leaſt as independent of me, as I can pretend to be of him; as there is no imaginable motive of hope, apprehenſion, or any miniſter or private intereſt, which could have prompted you, to ſuch a manifeſtation of your friendly ſentiments, I am fully aſſured that this viſit is the reſult of feeling, and not of ceremony.

The performance of the parts which were caſt to me, in the courſe of the revolution, though the ſcenes were in the ſecret conclave of a congreſs, without galleries, with cloſed doors, or at a thouſand leagues diſtant beyond ſeas, and the few ſpectators or witneſſes are almoſt all dead, I ſhall leave to the candor of the public, and the judgment of poſterity, with ſuch traditionary lights as they poſſeſs.

After as careful a review as I am capable of taking of the civil adminiſtration, during the period when I was Preſident of the United States, I ſee nothing of any conſequence to repent or regret. Some meaſures were the effect of imperious neceſſity, much againſt my inclinations.—Others were the meaſures of the Legiſlature, which, altho' approved when paſſed, were never previouſly propoſed or recommended by me. Some of them, left to my diſcretion, were never executed, becauſe no neceſſity for them in my judgment ever occurred. I ſhall ſay no more upon this ſubject at preſent, but this, we are emancipated from two burthenſome yokes, the French Treaty and Conſular Convention, which were grievous to us and would have been intolerable to our children. The nation in future, unſhackled with poſitive ſtipulations, will have only to conſider her duties to foreign Powers by the law of nations, and to eſtimate her intereſt by an honeſt and impartial policy.

Let me add one obſervation more. Under the continual provocations, breaking and pouring in upon me from unexpected as well as expected quarters, during the two laſt years of my adminiſtration, he muſt have been more of a modern epicurian philoſopher than I ever was, or ever will be, to have borne them all, without ſome incautious expreſſions at times, of an unutterable indignation. I have no other apology to make to individuals or the public.

The proſpect of national greatneſs is as ſure and certain as that of national exiſtence. The Union is our rock of ſafety, as well as our pledge of grandeur. And for this reaſon I heſitate not to recommend to you as a ſentiment—"A union of honeſt men."

I wiſh you, Gentlemen, for the day and for your lives, all the honeſt joys and felicities, which you can poſſibly wiſh for yourſelves.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, Oct. 30, 1802.

NEW-YORK, November 16.

"This morning arrived here, the ſhip Liverpool Packet, Waite, from Greenock. The lateſt paper is the 2d of October, containing London dates of the 29 September. There is no news of moment—A London article of the 29th Sept. ſays, 'According to a report, there is a plan in agitation, to change the departmental form of the diviſion of the French Republic, and, to divide it into thirteen Grand Governments, each government to include two military diviſions. Belgium is to form one of them; which is to be placed under Joſeph Bonaparte. The perſons to whom theſe governments are to be entruſted, are to take the titles of Lt. Governors; the Preſects are to correſpond with them, and they are to correſpond with the Conſuls.'

"The Mary-Ann, Ingalls, had arrived at Greenock from Charleſton.

"The brig Thetis, Sommis arrived here this morning from Charleſton."

November 18.

On Monday the 1ſt inſt. the Supreme Court of the ſtate of Vermont called for the purpoſe of trying George Tibbets and George Whitney, charged with the murder of Stephen Gordon, commenced their ſeſſion in Bennington. The Grand Jury found a bill againſt them on Tueſday morning; and the Court on Wedneſday morning proceeded on the moſt ſolemn trial that ever took place in Vermont. The dignified deportment and patience of the Court, the careful attention of the jury, the candor and ingenuity of the council for the government, and for the unhappy priſoners, the anxiety of their aged parents, and relatives preſent, the decent demeanor of the culprits, and the ſilence and polite attention of as crowded an audience as ever filled the meeting houſe where the trial was holden, exhibited collectively a ſcene peculiarly impreſſive, and which it is probable will be had in laſting remembrance.

The pleadings being finiſhed, at about ten o'clock on Thurſday evening, the Chief Juſtice delivered an elegant, tender, and pathetic charge to the Jury, who the next morning at nine o'clock, gave in a Verdict, "Not guilty of murder, but guilty of manſlaughter." On delivery of this Verdict, Judge Jacobs addreſſed the Jury in a conciſe and judicious manner, read to them the Statute of Vermont on Murder, and referred the definition of manſlaughter to Judge Tyler, who in a ſomewhat lengthy, learned, and animated addreſs, gave a clear ſtatement of his conception of murder, and the conſtituent principles of manſlaughter; deducing from the whole, that if the priſoners were not guilty of the murder of Gordon they clearly were not guilty of manſlaughter in the caſe, and conſequently ought to have been acquitted.

The Chief Juſtice, in a manner that did honor to his character as a logician and a Judge, and to his feelings as a man and as a chriſtian, cloſed with a conciſe addreſs, without entering on a definition of manſlaughter, leaving the ſentiments of the aſſociate Judges to have their full effect, and returned the Jury to a reconſideration of their verdict, and to a deciſion of the point whether they were guilty of manſlaughter, or not guilty, adjourning the court intermediately for half an hour. On the opening of the court after the adjournment the Jury preſented their verdict as before, and the priſonners ſtand convicted of manſlaughter.

On the Saturday following, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the court met after a ſhort adjournment, and ſentenced George Tibbits and George Whitney to be impriſoned for three months to pay a fine of four hundred dollars each, with coſts of proſecution, and give bonds with ſurety in the ſum of five hundred dollars each, for their good behaviour for ten years.

[Mr. P. Edwards of Connecticut was of counſel for the Priſoners.]

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

LESSONS FROM HISTORY.

IT is of the very nature and eſſence of deſpotiſm to make uſe of the rabble, and to depreſs the midling claſs of citizens. In old Rome, Marius, for the firſt time on the annals of that Republic, enliſted his ſoldiers from the *ſixth* claſs, or thoſe who had nothing. Whereas, until that time, the armies of Rome were compoſed of thoſe who paid taxes. The honor of bearing arms was confined to the *freemen*, as they would be called in Connecticut.—They alone held the political power, and the right of voting—For, although the rabble or ſixth claſs was not wholy excluded from ſuffrage, yet thoſe who take the pains to read Livy or Dioniſius of Halicarnaſſus, will perceive that the exerciſe of their right was very effectually guarded from abuſe.

As ambition advanced, the rabble were courted. Marius admitted citizens from the cities of Italy, in familiar phraſe, he *naturalized* every body that would come to Rome and vote armies and provinces to him. Accordingly, the *eternal* city, as Roman vanity denominated it, the conqueror and ſovereign of nations, was herſelf ſubdued by a *croud of ſtrangers*.—They were naturalized in troops, and ruſhed in to make the native Romans ſtrangers and ſervants in Rome itſelf!—*This very work is going on in America*.—Every ſhip from *Ireland* brings to Philadelphia more *citizens* than wharf-rats, and a peſt as hard to endure or to get rid of.

The ruin of Rome followed Liberty fell firſt, for ſtrangers came in to betray it. Then Roman glory faded, for the armies were compoſed of rabble who were too baſe to feel the inſpiration of patriotiſm, and they had too much power in making Emperors, for diſcipline to have any power over them. Too corrupt for freedom, a mongrel race too democratic for arms, at length they could neither ſuſtain the weight of their own glory, nor even of their chains. The Goths, and other barbarians, extirpated the deſcendants of the Scipios as too cowardly and baſe even for ſlavery. They peopled Europe anew with the ſwarms of hardy ſavages of the north, who loved liberty becauſe it was glory, and deſpiſed arts and letters becauſe they were Roman.

Much might be added to this ſhort hiſtory to prove that the loweſt claſs in Rome was always made the dupes of the arts of demagogues, in order to be their convenient inſtrument. But never was the good of this rabble the object or the effect of the harangues and intrigues of their flatteries. It would lengthen this paragraph too much, to purſue the courſe of theſe remarks any further. Perhaps it may be attempted hereafter.

In Paris we have ſeen the rabble aſſembled, the Roman and French demagogues gave or pretended to give them political power—really gave them bread, ſometimes arms, and often feaſts and ſports. For almoſt five hundred years, the Emperors diſtributed daily three pounds of bread each, to a lazy crew who loitered from morning to night in the circus or amphitheatre. Thi kept idleneſs in a ſtate of dependence on the prince, but it increaſed the number of the idle. At the ſame time, it augmented the burdens that the induſtrious middling claſs of citizens had to bear. Theſe at length became ſo heavy, and the military government while it was obliged to court the baſe, needy and vicious multitude, was ſo diſcouraging to the holders of property that the Empire fell into a conſumption. The people diminiſhed, the lands became vacant, and the ſound population periſhed. Its place was ſupplied by the Barbarians, who ſettled by tens of thouſands and at length ſubverted the Empire: *A fate which we are doing our utmoſt to inflict on our country.*

In like manner the French revolution leaders flattered, aſſembled and paid the half naked mob of Paris. The burdens on property were immenſe in their amount, and arbitrary in their principles. The change of the landed property of that country was greater in five years of the revolution than was made of old by Attila, who was called the ſcourge of God. Nothing ever equalled it in Roman or modern hiſtory.

Why is this uniform alliance of demagogues with mobs, and why is it that uſurpers are ſo ſure to depreſs if not to extirpate the middling claſs of citizens? The claſs that holds, in every nation, a large part of the property? The anſwer is eaſy. The indigent rabble is every where turbulent. Having nothing to loſe, a tyrant does not look to them for ſpoil. But their numbers and reſtleſsneſs of ſpirit make them formidable to him. He naturally, therefore, ſnatches ſomething from thoſe who have property, to keep the rabble quiet, by giving them *ſmall gratuities* and *extravagant hopes*.

It is eaſy to ſee that a tyrant will ſqueeze the middling claſſes exceſſively. Their property tempts his deſires and thoſe of his ſoldiers, while their care of it enſures their tameneſs. Like the ſea otters, their fat prevents their flight, and they are knocked in the head to ſave powder and ſhot. Octavius and Anthony gave one third of the lands of Italy to their ſoldiers, and turned the farmers out.

Hence it is that revolution is forever fatal to property. The very ſtimulus to revolution *is the hope that property will ſhift hands*.

Power, it is ſaid, follows property; and as thoſe who hold it will deſire protection—which confuſion and violence will not give, and could not enſure—their weight and influence will ever be anti-revolutionary. The revolutions, therefore, will ſpring up among the deſtitute who want ſpoil, and the daring ambitious, who ſeek dominion. The ſucceſs of theſe latter puts all property at their mercy, and their own ſecurity demands that it ſhould ſhift hands, in order that the power it confers may be taken from enemies and placed in the hands of aſſociates.

What has all this dry diſcourſe to do with our affairs? ſays Dives, the great farmer, who has many thouſand dollars lent on mortgage. The anſwer is, it has a great deal to do with them. The Worceſter "Farmer" ſays, very fairly, "Liberty muſt be vanquiſhed a ſecond time from the hands of the opulent." The public funds and banks are openly threatened in the jacobin newſpapers.—A whiſky mob would borrow very freely from the vaults.

Indeed what is there beſides to tempt our needy Patriots to ſo much exertion? Surely more citizens come over in every ſhip than we can elect conſuls for life. They expect humbler and more acceſſible rewards. A few great Democrats may expect office; but the only lure for a reſtleſs deſtitute multitude is plunder; and thoſe who have been uſed to it in St. Domingo and in Europe, are coming here to ſet up their trade.

Let the real people, the houſe-holders and poſſeſſors of ſmall property, reſt aſſured, on the evidence of dreadful and invariable experience, that the revolutioniſts of this country, the avowed admirers of the French revolution, are no friends to the people. They may, indeed, form a league with the vicious and deſtitute of our cities, but they try to deceive and will certainly betray, oppreſs and enſlave the middling claſs. *Let them mark the Jacobins as the people's enemies, the enemies of virtue and of true liberty.*

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

No. VII.

In my laſt it was proved that Duane not only juſtified but even applauded ſome democrats, whom he did not name, and whom, I believe, he dare not name, for having ſuffered a perſon to eſcape proſecution, and conſequent puniſhment, becauſe he had attached himſelf to the democratic party. This culprit, he ſays, was Callender—the ſame Callender to whom Mr. Jefferſon, afterwards, paid ſo much homage; with whom Duane himſelf alſo aſſociated and correſponded upon terms of the moſt intimate and friendly confidence, and after *he* pretends to have been the favorite and confidant of Mr. Jefferſon. If in all this I have aſcertained that Duane has been a liar, my purpoſe in unmaſking him as ſuch, has been anſwered. If the allegation againſt Callender be true, my purpoſe is alſo anſwered, becauſe the facts, without the ſmalleſt comment, prove, that he is a ſcoundrel; and they prove alſo, either that Duane has acted very baſely towards Mr. Jefferſon in concealing from him ſuch an important circumſtance, and thereby expoſing Mr. Jefferſon to the diſgrace of a connection with Callender; or if the fact was communicated to Mr. Jefferſon, by Duane, or by any other means, it proves . . . . great God! I bluſh and tremble at the concluſion! I will draw a veil over the proſpect—I will recollect the character of my country—the high office of the preſident—and I will force myſelf to believe it is all a dream—all deluſion—all fiction—all *Duaniſm*.

Candid reader! remember that I told you at the beginning my deſign was to unmaſk and expoſe the character of William Duane, the editor of the Aurora. Remember alſo that Duane, when he ſaw the firſt number, wiſhed me ſucceſs, and derided my efforts. I aſk you to reconſider all that I have written, and then determine whether both *Duane's* wiſh and my promiſe have not been accompliſhed. He wiſhed me ſucceſs. But moſt likely he was not aware of the fatal and deſtructive tendency of his wiſh. He did not know that I was armed with irreſiſtible weapons. He did not know that they would be exerciſed with ſo little mercy. In fact, he did not expect that there was any perſon would be at the trouble to arrange ſo many circumſtances of a perſonal nature applicable to himſelf; that any perſon would have the patience and perſeverance to encounter ſo much filth, falſhood and fraud, and to enter into cloſe grapple with one whoſe very touch would be contagious—over whom even victory would be a diſgrace. Duane felt himſelf unapproachable without injury to his antagoniſt, and he therefore felt himſelf ſecure in his infamy. He has been diſappointed, and I will now leave the meaſure of indignation to be aſcertained by the verdict an of injured, deceived and generous public.

But before this verdict is pronounced, I requeſt the reader to return to No. III.—He will there diſcover that I fully unfolded the views of Duane, when he ſaid that *in Pennſylvania democracy was organized*. We are now to underſtand, that he meant by that text, that crimes and criminals were to be juſtified, defended and patronized. The expreſſion of Duane admits of no other conſtruction. He ſtates expreſsly that a *democrat* caught a man in the act of ſtealing, and ſuffered him to eſcape becauſe the culprit was attached to the democratic party. How fully does this prove that Duane made a miſtake in his text; that he meant to ſay *democracy* inſtead of *democracy is organized*; that he is therefore the organ of miſchief—the patron and defender of vice—the high prieſt of infamy—the vicegerent of his Satanic majeſty?

The friends of Mr. Jefferſon are called upon to ſtand forth, and anſwer if they dare, the following queſtions:

Has he not written, in the moſt friendly ſtile, to William Duane, the perſon whoſe character I have juſt now unveiled, long ſince ſome of theſe vile deeds were well known to him?

Does he not ſtill preſerve this diſgraceful correſpondence?

Did he ever hear from Duane that Callender had been caught in the act of ſtealing Mahogany, or ſome other wood, before he left Philadelphia; that he was liberated by a democrat who detected him in the act, becauſe Callender was attached to the democratic party?

In what point of view do they conſider the perſon who was capable of ſuch a concealment?

In what point of view do they think Duane ought to be conſidered, who applauds and juſtifies ſuch a concealment, and has long ſince ſupported an intimacy with Callender?

Do you not conſider the man who conceals and ſmothers a crime, equally criminal with the offender; and indeed in this caſe, more ſo, becauſe even Duane admits that the offender was overwhelmed with miſery and wretchedneſs, had a ſick wife and helpleſs children?

Do you not ſuppoſe that the perſonal character of Mr. Jefferſon will ſink to the level of Duane's, if he continues the intercourſe?

Do you not ſuppoſe that the character and reputation of our country is injured, when the preſident of the United States takes to his boſom and under his patronage, perſons who are conſpicuous in crimes?

The injured and deluded people over whom Mr. Jefferſon preſides as chief magiſtrate, have a right to expect from himſelf or his friends, not only candid anſwers to theſe queſtions, but they have a right to inſiſt that his conduct in future ſhall be more circumſpect; that he ſhould baniſh from his ſociety and favor thoſe obnoxious perſons whoſe foul deeds have procured for them ſuch exalted and conſpicuous places in the temple of infamy.

LUCIUS.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To THOMAS FIELD,

EDITOR OF THE PETERSBURG REPUBLICAN.

SIR,

AS I am unacquainted with the name of the perſon who has thought proper to make ſeveral repeated, malicious and unfounded ſtrictures on my moral character, you will pardon me, if in repelling the charges, I addreſs myſelf to you.

A deſire to maintain the ſame reputation for ſobriety and integrity with ſtrangers as with acquaintances, alone induces me, to notice any newſpaper remarks that may tend to impeach me in theſe reſpects. The paragraphiſt in your paper, firſt accuſes me of being diſtinguiſhed for vulgarity and ignorance, and of having been ſeen ſtaggering in the ſtreets of Peterſburg, and rambling through the county of Dinwiddie.

Two certificates which are ſubjoined to this letter, from two of the moſt reſpectable profeſſors, of one of the moſt reſpectable ſeminaries in the United States, will prove that I am not diſtinguiſhed for ignorance, and that my moral character was unimpeached during my ſtay in New-York, which was two years.

The ſtory about Peterſburg is equally unfounded—my principal motive in going to Peterſburg, was to receive ſome letters which were directed to me at that Poſt-Office. I arrived at the tavern of Mr. Wortham in the mail ſtage on a Saturday evening, and was in no other houſe but his, during my ſtay, nor any where in the ſtreets, but in the road which leads from Mr. Wortham's houſe to the poſt-office, which was at night, and when dark. On Sunday morning I left Mr. Wortham's, with the deſign of viſiting Dr. David Walker, an acquaintance of mine, who about eight years ſince, rambled with me, as you are pleaſed to expreſs it, through the mountains of Scotland; but the natives of that *ſuppoſed barbarous country*, were not ſo polite as the well-bred citizens of Peterſburg, to advertiſe us in the public papers, on account of our mode of travelling. I underſtood that Dr. Walker lived in Dinwiddie, about twenty-four or twenty-eight miles from Peterſburg; but after walking that length, I was informed he had removed laſt May to near Mecklenburg, which was a greater diſtance to go than my time could afford. I conſequently returned to Mr. Worſham's next evening, and ſet out the morning after in the mail ſtage for Richmond. I never was within the door of a houſe in Peterſburg, but that of the poſt-office, and Mr. Worſham's, and I am ſatisfied that Mr. Wortham will declare he obſerved nothing improper either in my conduct or deportment.

I am not aſhamed to confeſs that when unincumbered with baggage, walking is both my favorite and uſual mode of travelling, as well as my greateſt amuſement; and that before I was eighteen years old, I had walked over the different counties in Great-Britain, the departments of France, the Cantons of Switzerland, the north of Italy, the king of Sardinia's dominions, and part of Germany, at the average rate of thirty-five miles per day, for no other purpoſe but of walking and amuſement, which I can prove by a ſeries of paſſports given me under the ſeals of the ſeveral ambaſſadors and magiſtrates of theſe countries. Perhaps the Peterſburgers will call this egotiſm, but I hope they will do me the juſtice to call it the egotiſm of walking. I little expected to have found in Peterſburg, a town noted for pure democracy, perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch politeneſs, as to ſtare with amazement at ſeeing a ſtranger travelling on foot without powdered hair, ſilk ſtockings and the other ornaments of dreſs. I rather imagined from the politics which the citizens of Peterſburg are ſaid to entertain, to ſee them dreſſed and travelling like real Sans Culottes. This practice would certainly be better fitted for thoſe theoretic principles which they profeſs. They can never expect to be honored with a viſit from Thomas Paine, until they adopt other manners.

The next accuſation againſt me is—"that the term ingrate is completely applicable to Wood. When he arrived in this country, the attachment which he diſcovered to the republican cauſe, afforded him a ſupport. He is now continually abuſing and reviling thoſe whoſe charity preſerved him from ſtarvation, not because they have done him any injury, but becauſe of the extravagant ſalary which is given him by their enemies."

Your paragraphiſt really proves himſelf by this aſſertion, totally unacquainted with both my hiſtory and thoſe who patronized me in New-York. By the certificates which I have ſubjoined it is proved, that I ſupported myſelf in New-York, as a teacher of drawing and the languages.—The families who employed me in that capacity, were entirely federaliſts, with the exception of Col. Burr. Although

during the early part of my residence in New York, I was privately attached, from erroneous prejudices, to the Jeffersonian party, yet I always avoided rather than courted their employment, as I had sufficient experience of *democratic honesty in pecuniary matters*. There is not a professed republican in New York, of the Clinton party whose patronage I ever had or would desire to have. As to the principles of the booksellers, Messrs. Bartas and Ward, for whom I compiled Adams's history—Mr. Ward is a young man of the strictest integrity, that only attends to his profession and takes no part in politics. He is also supported by the first federalists in the city of New-York. Mr. Bartas confesses that like many others, he was once a zealous Jeffersonian, *but that now he dreads the voice as well as the look of a democrat* — Even Mr. Duane, the editor of the Aurora, appears to be of the same opinion, for he tells us, that only forty out of four thousand subscribers, have paid him their annual subscription money. With what justice therefore, can I be charged with ingratitude to persons from whom I have never received any obligation? Your paragraphist, Mr. Field, before he attempts to sport with characters again, ought first to make himself acquainted with their private history, or otherwise he will prove himself, as you have done, an editorial novice.

JOHN WOOD.

Richmond, Nov. 25, 1802.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

August 5, 1802.

The bearer, Mr. John Wood, has been known to me for some time, and a son of mine has attended him to acquire some knowledge of drawing—Mr. Wood's literary abilities are indisputable, and as far as I know, his moral character is unimpeached.

P. WILSON,

Professor of Languages.

The bearer, Mr. John Wood, has been known to me for some time, and has taught in several families in New-York, with whom I am acquainted, Drawing and the Greek and Latin Languages, with approbation. I am fully convinced that Mr. Wood is a man of talents, and qualified to teach any branch of literature which he will undertake.

JOHN KEMP.

Columbia College, Aug. 6, 1802.

N. B. The Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, and the Editors of such Papers where Field's Republican circulates, are requested to republish the above.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POLITICS OF NEW-YORK.

[CONTINUED.]

I have dwelt longer upon the character of Mr. Gelston than any other which I have yet described for two reasons, because he was appointed the successor of one of the worthiest men whom the president has displaced, and because he has been erroneously considered a leading Burrite. But from the circumstances which I have related of Mr. Gelston, it must appear, that he is neither a proper successor to Mr. Sands, nor a friend to the vice president. He is at present the sycophant of De Witt Clinton, not from any real attachment to the Clinton family, but because he thinks it the surest way of retaining his office. De Witt Clinton is also his security for the public trust which he holds, and he possibly might find it a difficult matter to obtain another person who would be equally responsible.

When Mr. Gelston was appointed collector, the clerks of the customs were so much offended, that the greatest part of them resigned. There were in consequence, a number of applicants to Mr Gelston to obtain their places, and the usual mode of application was by presenting petitions signed by trusty democrats, testifying the zeal and ardor which they had respectively displayed in raising Mr. Jefferson to the presidency of the United States. Mr Gelston graciously distributed his gifts in the compound ratio of the number of names annexed to the petition and the rank of the subscribers in the Clinton catalogue of merit. There was one candidate who was a pious Christian, But from a misguided zeal had rendered himself particularly active in the cause of democracy. His name was Donald Frazer, a Caledonian by birth, well known in the northern states for his numerous printed dissertations on religion and politics. He had it in his power to have rendered himself independent of party, but owing to his easy and generous disposition he was stripped of all the earnings of his life by his worthless associates. Mr. Donald Frazer justly thought, therefore, that he had some claim for the loaves and fishes then dividing, and following the example of the other applicants, procured a petition that far exceeded any of the others as to the number of names. It contained no less than six thousand seven hundred and forty, which list was honored by the signature of Dr. Mitchell that flourished at the top. The petition was penned in that correct style of language for which Mr. Frazer has so particularly distinguished himself. Mr. Frazer hesitated for some days, as to the most proper mode of presenting it to the collector, and at last devised a plan which was both honorable to himself and respectable to Mr. Gelston. Knowing that his oratory was not equal to his composition, he requested the favor of a literary friend, Mr Minchell, well known as the author of a comedy entitled Rural Felicity, to accompany him on the occasion and to speak the address. The enormous length and weight of the petition, which was written on parchment, together with a complete set of the several works which Mr. Frazer has produced, and with which he intended to compliment the collector, required also the assistance of a porter; but as our applicant was desirous to have only literary characters along with him in presenting the petition, he prevailed upon Mr. Jas. Hardie, author of the American Biographical Dictionary, now publishing, a gentleman celebrated for strength of body as well as mind, to carry the box containing the valuable articles of presentation.

Mr. Frazer, Mr. Minchell and Mr Hardie, in honor to Scotland, made their procession to the custom-house on a St. Andrews' day. Mr Frazer's dress was black, corresponding with his venerable locks, and a St. Andrew's cross, that dangled at his breast. Mr. Minchell was robed in all the gay attire which becomes the courtier of the Muses. Mr. Hardie was also dressed as fitted his office, in a large blue cloak lined with Canadian fur, and a cap adorned with the tail of a fox that waved like Achilles's Crest across his head A petition from such a respectable group, may well be supposed to have had the best effect, and the listening attention which the collector displayed to the graceful eloquence of Mr. Minchell,* also proved—

"How liquidly the oil of flatt'ry flows,
"From lips so'erhung by loftiness of nose!"

But an unforeseen circumstance at once blasted all Mr. Frazer's expectations. Two printed letters, which our petitioner had published against Thomas Paine, unluckily happened to be in the box. Mr. Gelston had glanced with smiling approbation over all the different specimens of literature presented to him, until his eye caught the two imprudent answers to the Age of Reason; when instantly, without making a reply, his back in place of his face was turned to the humble applicants.

I have related this unsuccessful application of Mr. Frazer's more fully than some readers may think was necessary, merely to show the manner in which the inferior appointments under the present administration are generally disposed of. Merit, integrity and industry are totally disregarded, and recommendations from the dregs of society are only those, to which attention is paid.

Having now described the various agents and actors in the Clinton politics, I shall next proceed to give a brief account of the principal proceedings of this party, which will comprise their electioneering caucuses; the conversations held at their private meetings; the jarring difference of opinion that sometimes prevails among them; their views and intentions; and the eccentric means that they frequently adopt to accomplish their schemes. I shall also touch upon the correspondence which they hold throughout the union, and the methods that they contrive to escape detection. This will occupy a field of information that will occupy from time to time no small quantity of matter in the Virginia Gazette. Perhaps some readers may suppose that I rather at times indulge in the ludicrous, without paying a strict regard to truth; but they may rest assured that a deviation from facts shall never take place intentionally; I may err from misinformation in a few trifling cases, but I trust this will very rarely occur.

[To be continued.]

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* This gentleman is one of those, whom the Gods as who presides over the Promontory of Noses has singularly favored.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1802.

Cheetham says, "that as soon as the inconveniences occasioned by the late fire in New-York shall be obviated, so as to enable the editors to pursue their usual course, they will examine the facts concerning the alledged forgery on the part of the South-Carolina representative;—and they pledge themselves to prove that on the part of that gentleman, the transaction is a dishonorable one, and deserving of universal reprehension." How fortunate is it for mankind, that there should be such men as Cheetham, who by their over-zeal to assist the wicked, bring to light circumstances that would otherwise be buried in oblivion! The case of Mr. Rutledge, by being cleared up, will not only of itself unfold one of the most daring attempts at literary forgery which has been attempted in this country by the democratic faction, but will give an opportunity for bringing before the public a similar transaction that happened several years since in Albemarle county, and which we have hinted at in one of our late numbers of the Virginia Gazette.

There is no body who pretends to deny, that Mr. Jefferson invited Thomas Paine to come from France to America; his letter has run through many newspapers. This being the case, Mr. Jefferson has tacitly approved of the character and conduct of Paine. His friends therefore have no reason to complain if their names should be associated and treated with severity.

Thomas Paine wrote the Age of Reason for the purpose of destroying the Christian religon in France. Mr. Jefferson knew it. Paine was in France. Mr. Jefferson invited him to America, and passed many compliments upon his writings.—Does not this prove that Mr. Jefferson wishes that the Christian religion may be destroyed in America?

If Paine, Jefferson and others, should destroy or weaken the respect for the Christian religion in any great degree, we shall be glad to know what they will offer as a substitute. Will it be Deism, Atheism, Anarchy? And can they tell how long before the Age of Reason will be succeeded by the Rage of the Guilotine?

How long will it be before the Temple of Reason is to be erected? Where will be the situation? What will be the color of the priestess? Will she be as yellow as mahogany, as black as ebony, or as white as ivory? Who will be the first commissioner of the guilotining system?

Tom Paine, as the saying is, will put Duane's nose out of joint. Duane's vanity and impudence will not relish this intruder upon presidential patronage and favor. If Duane should be offended, what a budget of secrets he would open! what nuts for quid-nuncs!

Tom Paine says that he will accept of no reward, or place from government.—Is not this a remarkable instance of humility and forbearance? The word forbearance was not in Paine's vocabulary when he borrowed the money for which he was lately sued in Baltimore. He never fully understood its beneficial meaning until repayment was demanded. It was then he discovered that it possessed a thousand charms.

If Tom Paine has so much regard for money, as to avoid the payment of a small sum which was lent, is it likely that he will publish his *important* writings and give the benefit of them to the public for nothing? Oh no.

If Tom Paine is so dishoneft that he will not pay borrowed money, does he deserve to be credited for any thing which he may say or write?

If Tom Paine is so poor that he cannot repay borrowed money, will any body believe him when he says, that he will work for nothing and find himself? No.

Will not Tom Paine be a candidate for a contract with government to supply the stationary during the next Congress? If he gains 2000 or 3000 dollars in this way, will it not come to the same thing as if that sum was paid or given to him out of the treasury? Yes.

When Mr. Jefferson offered Tom Paine passage in a national ship, and gave him an affectionate invitation to the United States, he surely had forgotten that the Congress of '77 or '78 had cashiered the infidel for mal practices. He forgot that even at that time Paine had forfeited all pretensions to respectability.

If Mr. Jefferson or any other man affiliate or associate with and patronizes Tom Paine, will it not follow that he will sink to the same level, or rather into the same pit in which Paine himself moves? Most certainly.

Duane says that "when one of tory writers produces a *plausible lie*, it is sure to go the circuit, and to be rid to destruction before they are done with it." Duane, when he wrote this paragraph, must certainly have been thinking of the solemn league formed between himself, the editor of the American Citizen, Solomon Southwick of the Albany Register, and governor Bloomfield's life-guards who conduct the Newark Centinel, in order to propagate with all the swiftness of slander the falsehood, scurrility and infamy that may appear in their respective papers. The Calcutta organ affects to deplore that the editors of the federal papers do not chuse something to write upon that they are capable of comprehending. Does the organ suppose that they are incapable of comprehending the infamy attached to a character that has had his back scourged with a cat and nine tails; that has been paraded, as a mark of disgrace, thro' one of the most populous cities in India; that has been dragged across the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, loaded with irons, in the capacity of a felon; who has fled from those laws which he was zealous to destroy, and who now boasts of disseminating principles of infidelity, of jacobinism, of vice, and of treason?

How do Duane and Cheetham disagree so materially about Doctor Eustis? Duane holds him up as the purest of patriots, while Cheetham a few months since described him as an equivocal character. The following paragraph is extracted from Cheetham's View of the Political Conduct of Aaron Burr—p. 103, 104.

"Dr. Eustis is a physician by profession. The habits of his life, and the course of his studies, may have rendered him unqualified to judge of the goodness or sufficiency of judiciary establishments. But admitting him to be ever so competent, why did he not bring forward his amendments and try them? And why did he reserve himself until the last hour? The reason is obvious. He knew little of the subject but what in all probability he had derived from Mr. Burr. Amendments were not the object in the first place. The destruction of the bill was aimed at. A better system was then to be devised. And there was no knowing what effect an impressive harrangue in an extreme case might have. It could not have defeated, but it might have divided the party. It was viewed as the effusion of a man anxious to give color to the vote of Mr. Burr in the senate. The project to divide the republicans was ingeniously tried, and Dr. Eustis, for the first time, discovered the insignificance of his influence by his standing entirely insulated from the republican party: to heighten the calamity, his conduct was imputed to the counsels of Mr. Burr, and the object intended to be produced was consequently defeated."

What a pitiful situation is this for Dr. Eustis to be placed, suspended between the panegyric of Duane and the Billingsgate of Cheetham? The poor Bostonian is made the play ball of the Aurora and the American Citizen. Will no good natured patriot step forward and rescue him from the claws of infidels?

Letters are said to be received in town from Grenock, by the ship Liverpool Packet, to so late a date as the 6th October, but they furnish no news, excepting that the Emperor of Germany had protested against the plan of Indemnities drawn up and presented to the States of the Empire by the First Consul and the Emperor of Russia. On this subject, important only to the parties, a correspondence has taken place between the Russian and French Ministers, the particulars of which have not yet come to our knowledge. The Packet sailed on the 8th of October. Our London papers by her are to the 28th of September, and Greenock Papers three days later. They contain no intelligence particularly interesting. *Mer. Advertiser.*

DEATHS!

On Thursday night last, departed this life, Mrs. —— CURRIE, wife of Dr. JAMES CURRIE, of this city.

On Thursday last departed this life, after a tedious illness, Mr. WILLIAM NORVELL, of James City, at an advanced period of life. Mr. Norvell truly merits the character which he always held in the estimation of his friends and acquaintances, that of a mind possessed of integrity, benevolence and charity, a useful friend, and an agreeable neighbor.

For Sale, for Cash,

ALL that property of D. M. Randolph's beyond the basin, heretofore particularly described. Apply to

Thomas Ladd.

Richmond, Nov. 24, 1802.

1850 Dollars

WERE forwarded to us from Norfolk in Bank Notes, by the Mail which left there on Saturday the 20th instant, which have not got to hand. The letter containing them may have been missent, or it may be a robbery. In the latter case, we hope the public will keep a vigilant look out for the following numbers, in order that so alarming a fraud may be traced and detected. At the same time, we offer a suitable and handsome reward for the recovery of the letter with its contents.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

Richmand, Nov. 26, 1802.

1 Note. Manhattan Co. dated 2d August, 1799, for 100 dollars.

10 Notes of 100 dollars each, of the Norfolk Branch Bank, to wit:

May 1, 1800, No. 3523; October 2, 1801, No. 3449, 3440, 3, 6, 3558, 3554, 3532, 3506, 3502 and 3492.

15 Notes of 50 dollars each, to wit: May 2, 1800, No. 3062; July 21, 1801, No. 2843, 2761, 2759; Jan 16, 1801, No. 6753 June 2, 1800, No. 3948, 3918; May 19, 1801, No. 2563, 2522; October 2, 1801, No. 3866, 3867, 4058, 4085, 4086, 4002.

NOTICE

In the matter of ISAAC MCPHERSON, a Bankrupt.

THE acting commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, do hereby give notice, that John Linton, one of the assignees heretofore chosen under the said commission, by the creditors, has refused to act as such, and that a meeting will be held on Saturday the 29th day of this present month (November) at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, when and where the creditors who have already proved their debts under the said commission, are requested to attend, for the purpose of choosing an other assignee in his place and stead, and to agree on other special affairs. By order of the commissioners.

RO. BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Nov. 15, 1802.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Franklin county, on Shooting Creek, the waters of Smith's river, one pied STEER, about four years old next spring, has no mark in the right ear; in the left ear a half crop, branded on the left horn thus B. Posted and appraised to nine dollars.

JOHN NOWLING.

Nov. 20th, 1802.

THE professorship in the Stevensburg Academy becoming vacant on the 15th of December, by the resignation of Mr. Ogylvie, I am directed by the board of trustees, to make it known, that applications from persons, who may be desirous of undertaking the office of instructor in the said Academy, will meet with prompt attention. I have it in my power to add, that the neighbourhood is populous and the situation remarkably healthy.

CHARLES CARTER,

President pro tempore.

Nov. 20, 1802.

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Nelson Berkely, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public sale, on the premises, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

In Hanover county,

CONTAINING 302 acres, situated on Newfound River, and bounded by the said river, on the south; by the land of Capt. Thomas Price, on the east; by the main road on the north, and by Landon C. Berkley, on the west. There is on the land a small dwelling house, a kitchen, dairy and meat house, and a new barn 20 by 40 feet. There are also young orchards of apple and peach trees, and more than 100 bushels of wheat have been seeded upon the land, together with some rye and barley. At the same time will be sold, several valuable Negroes, the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a Waggon and Team, and Plantation Tools.

Carter Berkeley.

Also, will be sold, one moiety of a Merchant Mill, and fifty acres of Land, adjoining on Newfound River, within a mile of the above tract of land, together with an unexpired lease for six years, of the other moiety. The above Mill will be sold to satisfy a mortgage. The sale of the above property will commence on Monday the 3d day of January next. and continue until the whole is sold. C. B.

Hanover, Nov. 22d, 1802. (t3dJan.)

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Thursday the 30th December next, agreeable to the last will and testament of Francis Gaines, dec'd. at his late dwelling house,

The tract of Land,

WHEREON HE LIVED,

LYING in Charlotte county, about four miles above the court house, on the waters of Cub Creek, containing 361 acres. This land is well adapted to the culture of the common commodities of this country; has a very convenient new dwelling house, with three rooms below stairs and two above, with all the necessary out houses, a very good paled garden, &c. &c. on a remarkable healthy situation. There is about half this land cleared and in good order for cropping. There is about six bushels of wheat and 15 bushels of rye, sown on the premises. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person inclinable to purchase will view the land previous to the day of sale, which will be shewn by the executor living not more than one mile from this tract. The terms will be one third cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments. Bonds with approved security to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid, will be required of the purchaser.

William Gaines, *Ex'or.*

Charlotte, Nov 18, 1802. (t25D)

Mrs. Gaurraur,

Lately arrived from New-York, respectfully informs the public at large, and particularly the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that she has taken a part of Mr. Lownes's corner red house, on the cross street leading to the Rock-Landing, and opposite Bell's new Tavern; where she has

FOR SALE,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BEADS, Necklaces, string and small assorted Pearl Beads; assorted colored ditto, Gilt Finger-Rings, &c.

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

Plated Candle-Sticks, Coffee-Pots, Milk-Pots, Tea-Pots, Sugar-Tongs, &c.

Sets of Knives & Forks.

All kinds of Perfumes, Playing-Cards, and a variety of Fans assorted.

SHE HAS ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Such as Muslins, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves of different kinds, some very fine Shawls—Likewise Sugar-Plumbs of different kinds.

The above articles she will sell at the lowest price possible.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1802.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Grayson county, on Elk-Creek, on the 3d day of August last, two STRAY STEERS, one of them a red with white under his belly, and white face, four years old, marked with a half crop in each ear. The other a red and white pied with a red head and neck, three years old, marked with the same mark. Appraised to twenty two dollars.

JACOB CATRON.

Nov. 17, 1802. (taw3w||)

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of Middlesex, will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the 27th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready money, on the premises, one half lot or quarter acre of ground, in Urbanna, with the buildings thereon. Also one Negro Woman, one Mare and Colt, three Feather beds and Furniture, one Horse, two Yoke of Oxen, seven head of Cattle, two Tables and six walnut Chairs. The said half lot hath a very good store House and Dwelling house, not quite finished.

T. MONTAGUE,
For T. ROANE *Sheriff.*

November 1, 1802.

In Hanover County Court,
November 1st, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalum Thomas, Pl'ts. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, Def'ts.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them, be appointed to make sale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of twelve months, taking seven bonds for the purchase money, five for one ninth part each, the other two for one twelfth part each, and that they deliver the first five to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants repectively, having first giving three weeks notice of the time, place and terms of such sale in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court in order to a final decree.

A copy—Teste, 12aw3w.p
THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District.

BETWEEN
Henry Banks, *Plaintiff,*
AND
Nathaniel Anderson, Robert Pollard, George Winston, and Thomas Stewardson, *Defendants.*

ON the motion of the plaintiff, the court, this second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, with the consent of the defendant Nathaniel Anderson, by counsel, doth refer the accounts between the plaintiff and that defendant, to one of its commissioners, to be by him examined, stated, settled, and to the court reported, with any matter specially stated thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be so stated, and ordereth, with the consent of the parties, the cause to be finally heard at the next term, if that officer, in the mean time, shall state and examine them, or, upon examination of the papers, a final decree can be made without the report.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Commissioners' Office,
Richmond, October 20, 1802.

THE parties concerned, are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Monday, the twentieth day of December next, for carrying into effect the within decretal order, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with copies of the court papers and their accounts ready for examination.

WILLIAM HAY, M. C.

A TUTOR WANTED.

A SINGLE man, who is well acquainted with teaching the Languages and the different branches of Science, and can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement by making application to the subscriber, in the county of New-Kent, about twenty five miles below Richmond.

Wm. H. MACON.

October 29, 1802 taw3w.

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802. (e2wtf)

A constant supply of

CASTINGS,

For sale by the ton, by
GOODSON & TALIAFERRO,
On the Cross-street leading to Shockoe Warehouse.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoemakers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all resonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

J. & J. Fackler,

Inform their friends and the public that they have just received a neat and general assortment of well chosen

GOODS,

Suiting the approaching season;
7-8 & 4-4 IRISH LINEN,
Remarkably cheap.
Richmond, October 28, 1802. (2ms)

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.
ARE NOW OPENING
By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,
Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.
Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

John Henry,

Is Landing a few packages of well assorted

Irish Linen,

EACH containing about thirty pieces, which he will dispose of on moderate terms. 12t
Richmond, 22d October, 1802.

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from a agent. His Lumber House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,
A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle, the District Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitted attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New-Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, agreeable to the last will and testament of Col. *Benjamin Temple*, dec. that valuable and well known

Tract of Land,

IN Hanover county, called *Garland's Neck*, lying on Pamunkey river, two miles from the courthouse, and twenty-four from the city of Richmond. This tract contains about 800 acres—its fertility is equal if not superior to any tract in the county. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, with out houses—good peach and apple orchards. There is also attached to the land an excellent two story store-house, and a large and commodious Granary at Littlepage's bridge. There are about 60 bushels of wheat sown on the plantation. The term of sale will be twelve monhts credit for one half the purchase money, and two years credit for the other half. Bonds and approved security will be required, with a deed of trust on the land to secure the payment. Possession will be given by the first of January.

Will be sold at the same time and place the crop of Corn, Wheat, Fodder, &c. and about 4000 weight of Pork

ROBERT TEMPLE,
Executor of B. Temple.

November 8th, 1802. 12awtds.

SALE.

TO be sold on Friday the 26th instant, at French-Hay in Hanover, the crops of Wheat, Corn and Fodder made on the place, with Stock of every kind, Household and Kitchen Furniture, elegant and valuable. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required by PETER NELSON.

November 9th, 1802. 4tf

For sale by the Subscriber,

YORKSHIRE Cloths, by the bale
Coloured Plains, do.
Halfthicks, do.
Napp'd Cottons, do.
Coatings, do.
Blankets, by the bale or piece.
Fine double mill'd drab Cloth, from 12s. to 15s. per yard.

ALSO,

Jamaica Sugar, of the first quality, by the hhd. or barrel.
Antigua Rum, by the hhd.
Coffee, by the bag.

Wm. Wiseham.

November 3, 1802. [6w.]

FOR SALE,
From Six to Eight Hundred Acres of

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Alexander Stuart*, dec. late of this county, are desired to come forward with them immediately, as we are about to pay up the balance of said estate to the legatees entitled thereto. As a similar notice has been once before given, this will be plead in bar to any claim that may appear after the money is out of our hands, the said legatees being residents of Great-Britain.

ALEXANDER TRENT, } Ex'rs.
WILLIAM POWELL, }
Cumberland, Oct. 26, 1802. 8w‡

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

I also wish to hire a few

Negro Coopers,

For the ensuing year.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery,
For the Richmond District.

BETWEEN
Ezekiah Redd, Clevears Duke, Harden Duke, James Duke, Samuel O. Pettis, and Amadeak his wife, *Plaintiffs.*
AND
Hardin Burnley, of the kingdom of Great Britain, executor of John Burnley, deceased, and Hardin Burnley, of Hanover county, in this Commonwealth, administrator of Zachariah Burnley, deceased who was administrator with the will annexed of the said John Burnley, *Defendants.*

THE first named defendant Hardin Burnley not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper of of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

James Innes

Has for Sale, on reasonable Terms,

NAPT Cottons; White and coloured Plains; and a small assortment of other

GOODS,

Suitable for a Country Store.

He will receive Country Produce on Storage, and dispose of the same when required; and will strictly attend to any Commission Business which he may be favoured with.

Richmond, October 20, 1802. (6w.)

THE public is respectfully informed that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office is removed from the cross-street below the Eagle-Tavern, to the house on the main street, nearly opposite to Messrs. Mitchell and Gairdner's, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Morby, where the business from this date will be carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity and punctuality in business will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,
TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz:
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians, Wildbores, Callicoes, Muslins, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cambricks, Lustrings, Persians, &c. &c. &c.
And an assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—ALSO—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira Wine, a few casks excellent Sherry Wine, Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.
James Brown, jun.

1st October, 1802. tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN. All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

JUST ARRIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
A fresh Assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.

Richmond, Nov. 8th, 1802.

I INTEND to leave this State for some time.

WM. NIMMO.

Richmond, Nov. 16, 1802.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,
Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 433 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 30 1 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 24, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Magill's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county,
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do,
Lawrence Lewis, Wood-Lawn, do.

August 30. epts.